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SUBJ: PRESIDENT'S ENERGY POLICY

REF: STATE 008375

FACT SHEET EXCERPTS: THE PRESIDENT'S ENERGY PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, JAN. 15 -- FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM BACKGROUND
INFORMATION ON "THE PRESINT'S ENERGY PROGRAM" RELEASED BY THE
WHITE HOUSE ON JANUARY 15 IN CONNECTION WITH PRESIDENT FORD'S
STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE TO CONGRESS:

(BEGIN EXCERPTS)

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS OUTLINED THE NATION'S
ENERGY OUTLOOK, SET FORTH NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY OBJECTIVES,
AND DESCRIBED ACTIONS HE IS TAKING IMMEDIATELY AND INDICATED
PROPOSALS HE IS ASKING THE CONGRESS TO PASS.

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BACKGROUND

OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN CONSERVING
ENERGY, EXPANDING ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVING
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENERGY ORGANIZATION. DESPITE SUCH

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, WE HAVE NOT SUCCEEDED IN SOLVING FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS AND OUR NATIONAL ENERGY SITUATION IS CRITICAL. OUR RELIANCE ON FOREIGN SOURCES OF PETROLEUM IS CONTRIBUTING TO BOTH INFLATIONARY AND RECESSIONARY PRESSURES IN THE UNITED STATES. WORLD ECONOMIC STABILITY IS THREATENED AND SEVERAL INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS DEPENDENT UPON IMPORTED OIL ARE FACING SEVERE ECONOMIC DISRUPTION.

WITH RESPECT TO THE U.S. ENERGY SITUATION:

- PETROLEUM IS READILY AVAILABLE FROM FOREIGN SOURCES -- BUT AT ARBITRARILY HIGH PRICES, CAUSING MASSIVE OUTFLOW OF DOLLARS, AND AT THE RISK OF INCREASING OUR NATION'S VULNERABILITY TO SEVERE ECONOMIC DISRUPTION SHOULD ANOTHER EMBARGO BE IMPOSED.
 - PETROLEUM IMPORTS REMAIN AT HIGH LEVELS EVEN AT PRESENT HIGH PRICES.
 - DOMESTIC OIL PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO DECLINE AS OLDER FIELDS ARE DEPLETED AND NEW FIELDS ARE YEARS FROM PRODUCTION; 8.8 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY IN 1974 COMPARED TO 9.2 MILLION IN 1973.
 - TOTAL U.S. PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION IS INCREASING, ALTHOUGH AT SLOWER RATES DUE TO HIGHER PRICES.
 - NATURAL GAS SHORTAGES ARE FORCING CURTAILMENT OF SUPPLIES TO MANY INDUSTRIAL FIRMS AND DENIAL OF SERVICE TO NEW RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS. (14 PERCENT EXPECTED THIS WINTER VERSUS 7 PERCENT LAST YEAR.) THIS IS RESULTING IN UNEMPLOYMENT, REDUCTIONS IN THE PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZER NEEDED TO INCREASE FOOD SUPPLIES, AND INCREASED DEMAND FOR ALTERNATIVE FUELS
 - PRIMARILY IMPORTED OIL.
 - COAL PRODUCTION IS AT ABOUT THE SAME LEVEL AS IN THE 1930'S.
 - NUCLEAR ENERGY ACCOUNTS FOR ONLY ONE PERCENT OF TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY AND NEW PLANTS ARE BEING DELAYED, POSTPONED OR CANCELLED.
 - OVERALL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IS BEGINNING TO INCREASE AGAIN.
 - U.S. VULNERABILITY TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT FROM AN EMBARGO INCREASES WITH HIGHER IMPORTS AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO
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UNTIL WE REVERSE CURRENT TRENDS, READY STANDBY PLANS AND INCREASE PETROLEUM STORAGE.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE FOUR-FOLD INCREASE IN ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES OIL PRICES INCLUDE:

- HEAVY OUTFLOW OF U.S. DOLLARS (AND IN EFFECT JOBS) TO PAY FOR GROWING OIL IMPORTS -- ABOUT 24,000 MILLION DOLLARS BILLION IN 1974 COMPARED TO 2,700 MILLION DOLLARS IN 1970.
- TREMENDOUS BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICITS AND POSSIBLE ECONOMIC COLLAPSE FOR THOSE NATIONS OF EUROPE AND ASIA THAT MUST DEPEND UPON EXPENSIVE IMPORTED OIL AS A PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCE.
- ACCUMULATION OF THOUSANDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF SURPLUS REVENUES IN OIL EXPORTING NATIONS -- APPROXIMATELY 60,000 MILLION DOLLARS

U.S. ENERGY OUTLOOK

I. NEAR-TERM (1975-1977): IN THE NEXT TWO TO THREE YEARS, THERE ARE ONLY A FEW STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO INCREASE DOMESTIC ENERGY SUPPLY PARTICULARLY DUE TO THE LONG LEAD TIME FOR NEW PRODUCTION. OIL IMPORTS WILL THUS CONTINUE TO RISE UNLESS DEMAND IS CURBED.

II. MID-TERM (1975-1985): IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS, THERE IS GREATER LEXIBILITY. A NUMBER OF ACTIONS CAN BE TAKEN TO INCREASE DOMESTIC SUPPLY, CONVERT FROM FOREIGN OIL TO DOMESTIC COAL AND NUCLEAR ENERGY AND REDUCE DEMAND -- IF THE NATION TAKES TOUGH ACTIONS. VULNERABILITY TO AN EMBARGO CAN BE ELIMINATED.

III. LONG-TERM (BEYOND 1985): EMERGING ENERGY SOURCES CAN PLAY A BIGGER ROLE IN SUPPLYING U.S. NEEDS -- THE RESULTS OF THE NATION'S EXPANDED ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. U.S. INDEPENDENCE CAN BE MAINTAINED. NEW TECHNOLOGIES ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OPPORTUNITY FOR OTHER CONSUMING NATIONS WITH LIMITED DOMESTIC RESOURCES. NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY GOALS AND PRINCIPLES ANNOUNCED BY THE PRESIDENT

I. NEAR-TERM (1975-1977): REDUCE OIL IMPORTS BY ONE MILLION BARRELS PER DAY BY THE END OF 1975 AND TWO MILLION BARRELS BY THE END OF 1977, THROUGH IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TO REDUCE ENERGY DEMAND AND INCREASE DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

(A) WITH NO ACTION, IMPORTS WOULD BE ABOUT EIGHT MILLION BARRELS PER DAY BY THE END OF 1977, MORE THAN 20 PERCENT ABOVE THE 1973 PRE-EMBARGO LEVELS.

(B) ACTING TO MEET THE 1977 GOAL WILL REDUCE IMPORTS BELOW 1973 LEVELS, ASSURING REDUCED VULNERABILITY FROM AN EMBARGO AND UNCLASSIFIED

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GREATER CONSUMER NATION COOPERATION.

(C) MORE DRASTIC SHORT-TERM REDUCTIONS WOULD HAVE UNACCEPTABLE ECONOMIC IMPACTS.

II. MID-TERM (1975-1985): ELIMINATE VULNERABILITY BY ACHIEVING THE CAPACITY FOR FULL ENERGY INDEPENDENCE BY 1985. THIS MEANS 1985 IMPORTS OF NO MORE THAN 3-5 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY, ALL OF WHICH CAN BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY FROM A STRATEGIC STORAGE SYSTEM AND MANAGED WITH EMERGENCY MEASURES.

(A) WITH NO ACTION, OIL IMPORTS BY 1985 COULD BE REDUCED TO ZERO AT PRICES OF 11 DOLLARS PER BARREL OR MORE -- OR THEY COULD GO SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER IF WORLD OIL PRICES ARE REDUCED (E.G., AT SEVEN DOLLARS PER BARREL, U.S. CONSUMPTION COULD REACH 24 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY WITH IMPORTS OF ABOVE 12 MILLION, OR ABOVE 50 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL.)

(B) THE U.S. ANTICIPATES A REDUCTION IN WORLD OIL PRICES OVER THE NEXT SEVERAL YEARS. HENCE, PLANS AND POLICIES MUST BE ESTABLISHED TO ACHIEVE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE EVEN AT LOWER PRICES -- COUNTERING THE NORMAL TENDENCY TO INCREASE IMPORTS AS THE PRICE DECLINES.

(C) ACTIONS TO MEET THE 1985 GOAL WILL HOLD IMPORTS TO NO MORE THAN THREE TO FIVE MILLION BARRELS PER DAY EVEN AT SEVEN DOLLAR PER BARREL PRICES. PROTECTION AGAINST AN EMBARGO OF THE

REMAINING IMPORTS CAN THEN BE HANDLED MOST ECONOMICALLY WITH STORAGE AND STANDBY EMERGENCY MEASURES.

III. LONG TERM (BEYOND 1985): WITHIN THIS CENTURY, THE U.S. SHOULD STRIVE TO DEVELOP TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY AND ENERGY RESOURCES TO ENABLE IT TO SUPPLY A SIGNIFICANT SHARE OF THE FREE WORLD'S ENERGY NEEDS.

(A) OTHER CONSUMING NATIONS HAVE INSUFFICIENT FOSSILFUEL RESOURCES TO REACH DOMESTIC ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

(B) THE UNITED STATES CAN AGAIN BECOME A WORLD ENERGY SUPPLIER AND FOSTER WORLD ENERGY PRICE STABILITY -- MUCH THE SAME AS THE NATION DID PRIOR TO THE 1960'S WHEN IT WAS A MAJOR SUPPLIER OF WORLD OIL.

IV. PRINCIPLES: ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE ABOVE NATIONAL ENERGY GOALS MUST BE BASED UPON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

-- PROVIDE ENERGY TO THE AMERICAN CONSUMER AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST CONSISTENT WITH OUR NEED FOR SECURE ENERGY SUPPLIES.

-- MAKE ENERGY DECISIONS CONSISTENT WITH OUR NEED FOR SECURE ENERGY SUPPLIES.

-- MAKE ENERGY DECISIONS CONSISTENT WITH OUR OVERALL ECONOMIC UNCLASSIFIED

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GOALS.

-- BALANCE ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS WITH ENERGY REQUIREMENTS.

-- RELY UPON THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND MARKET FORCES AS THE MOST EFFICIENT MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE NATION'S GOALS BUT ACT THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT WHERE THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS UNABLE TO ACHIEVE OUR GOALS.

-- SEEK EQUITY AMONG ALL OUR CITIZENS IN SHARING OF BENEFITS AND COSTS OF OUR ENERGY PROGRAM.

-- COORDINATE OUR ENERGY POLICIES WITH THOSE OF OTHER CONSUMING NATIONS TO PROMOTE INTERDEPENDENCE, AS WELL AS INDEPENDENCE....

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY POLICY AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS BACKGROUND

THE CARTEL CREATED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC) HAS SUCCESSFULLY INCREASED THEIR GOVERNMENTS' PRICE FOR EXPORTS OF OIL FROM APPROXIMATELY TWO DOLLARS PER BARREL IN MID-1973 TO TEN DOLLARS PER BARREL TODAY. EVEN AFTER PAYING FOR THEIR OWN INCREASED IMPORTS, OPEC NATIONS WILL REPORT A SURPLUS OF OVER 60,000 MILLION DOLLARS IN 1974, WHICH MUST BE INVESTED. OIL PRICE INCREASES HAVE CREATED SERIOUS PROBLEMS FOR THE WORLD ECONOMY. INFLATION PRESSURES HAVE BEEN INTENSIFIED. DOMESTIC ECONOMIES HAVE BEEN DISRUPTED. CONSUMING NATIONS HAVE BEEN RELUCTANT TO BORROW TO FINANCE THEIR OIL PURCHASES BECAUSE OF CURRENT BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS RISKS AND THE BURDEN OF FUTURE INTEREST COSTS AND THE REPAYMENT OF MASSIVE DEBTS. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS HAVE BEEN DISTORTED BY THE LARGE FLOWS OF CAPITAL AND UNCERTAINTIES ABOUT THE FUTURE.

U.S. POSITION

THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE INCREASED PRICE OF OIL IS THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC PROBLEM AND HAS

PROPOSED A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR REDUCING THE CURRENT EXORBITANT PRICE. OIL-IMPORTING NATIONS MUST COOPERATE TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION AND ACCELERATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY IN ORDER TO CREATE THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FOR A LOWER OIL PRICE. HOWEVER UNTIL THE PRICE OF OIL DOES DECLINE, INTERNATIONAL STABILITY MUST BE PROTECTED BY FINANCING FACILITIES TO ASSURE OIL-IMPORTING NATIONS THAT FINANCING WILL BE AVAILABLE ON REASONABLE TERMS TO PAY FOR THEIR OIL IMPORTS. THE UNITED STATES IS ACTIVE IN DEVELOPING THESE FINANCING PROGRAMS. ONCE A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE UNCLASSIFIED

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INTERIM FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS ARE AGREED UPON, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO HAVE CONSTRUCTIVE MEETINGS WITH THE OIL PRODUCERS.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY OIL-CONSUMING NATIONS

THE OIL-CONSUMING NATIONS HAVE ALREADY CREATED THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY TO COORDINATE CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND POLICIES FOR REACTING TO ANY FUTURE INTERRUPTION OF OIL EXPORTS BY PRODUCING NATIONS. THE FOUR MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THIS COOPERATIVE PROGRAM ARE:

- AN EMERGENCY SHARING ARRANGEMENT TO IMMEDIATELY REDUCE MEMBER VULNERABILITY TO ACTUAL OR THREATENED EMBARGOS BY PRODUCERS;
- A LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE PROGRAM TO REDUCE MEMBER NATION DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED OIL;
- A COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM DESIGNED TO IMPROV

OUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE WORLD OIL MARKET AND TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR CONSULTATIONS AMONG MEMBERS AND INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES; AND

- A FRAMEWORK FOR COORDINATING RELATIONS WITH PRODUCING NATIONS AND OTHER LESS-DEVELOPED CONSUMING COUNTRIES.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AS AN AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION UNDER THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD). IT IS OPEN TO ALL OECD NATIONS WILLING AND ABLE TO MEET THE OBLIGATIONS CREATED BY THE PROGRAM. THIS INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ESTABLISHES A NUMBER OF CONSERVATION AND ENERGY-RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT GOALS BUT EACH MEMBER IS LEFT FREE TO DETERMINE WHAT DOMESTIC MEASURES TO USE IN ACHIEVING THE TARGETS. THIS FLEXIBILITY ENABLES THE UNITED STATES TO COORDINATE OUR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ENERGY GOALS.

OTHER U.S. ACTIONS AND PROPOSALS

THE UNITED STATES HAS ALSO SUPPORTED PROGRAMS FOR PROTECTING INTERNATIONAL STABILITY AGAINST DISTORTING FINANCIAL FLOWS CREATED BY THE SUDDEN INCREASE OF OIL PRICES. ALTHOUGH THE MASSIVE SURPLUS OF EXPORT EARNINGS ACCUMULATED BY THE PRODUCING NATIONS WILL HAVE TO BE INVESTED IN THE OIL-CONSUMING NATIONS, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THESE INVESTMENTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED SO AS TO MATCH EXACTLY THE FINANCING NEEDS OF INDIVIDUAL IMPORTING NATIONS. FORTUNATELY THE EXISTING COMPLEX OF PRIVATE AND OFFICIAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS HAS, IN THE CASE OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES, BEEN EFFECTIVE IN REDISTRIBUTING THE

MASSIVE OIL-EXPORT EARNINGS TO DATE. HOWEVERR, THERE IS CONCERN
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THAT SOME INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS MAY NOT BE ABLE
TO CONTINUE TO OBTAIN NEEDED FUNDS AT REASONABLE INTEREST RATES
AND TERMS DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD UNTIL SUPPLIES ARE INCREASED,
CONSERVATION EFFORTS REDUCE OIL IMPORTS AND THE PRICE OF OIL
DECLINES. THEREFORE, THE UNITED STATES HAS SUPPORTED VARIOUS
PROPOSALS FOR "RESHUFFLING" THE RECYCLED FUNDS AMONG OIL
CONSUMING NATIONS, INCLUDING:

- MODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) RULES
TO PERMIT MORE EXTENSIVE USE OF EXISTING IMF RESOURCES WITHOUT
FURTHER DELAY;

- CREATION OF FINANCIAL SOLIDARITY FACILITY AS A "SAFETY
NET" FOR PARTICIPATING OECD COUNTRIES THAT ARE PREPARED TO
COOPERATE IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE CONSERVATION AND ENERGY-
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS TO CREATE PRESSURE TO REDUCE THE
PRESENT PRICE OF OIL;

- ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL TRUST FUND MANAGED BY THE IMF
WHICH WOULD EXTEND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ASSISTANCE TO THE MOST
SERIOUSLY AFFECTED DEVELOPING NATIONS ON A CONCESSIONAL BASIS
NOT NOW POSSIBLE UNDER IMF RULES. THE UNITED STATES HOPES
THAT OIL-EXPORTING NATIONS MIGHT CONTRIBUTE A MAJOR SHARE
OF THE TRUST FUND AND THAT ADDITIONAL RESOURCES MIGHT
BE PROVIDED THROUGH THE SALE OF A SMALL PORTION OF THE IMF'S
GOLD HOLDINGS IN WHICH THE DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL COST OF
THE GOLD AND THE CURRENT MARKET PRICE WOULD BE ADDED TO THE TRUST
FUND; ANDM

- AN INCREASE IN IMF QUOTAS WHICH WOULD MAKE MORE RESOURCES
AVAILABLE IN 1976.

THESE PROPOSALS WILL BE DISCUSSED AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL
MEETINGS OF THE GROUP OF TEN, THE IMF INTERIM COMMITTEE AND THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND/INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 14 TO 17.

IN THESE MEETINGS, THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE TO PRESS
ITS VIEWS CONCERNING THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACHIEVE NECESSARY CONSERVATION
AND ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT GOALS AS A BASIS FOR PROTECTING
OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AND UNDERLYING ECONOMIC STRENGTH. (END
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